

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Paul Leslie Cox, #75206,)	C/A No. 3:13-373-TMC-JRM
)	
Petitioner,)	
)	
vs.)	
)	Report and Recommendation
Larry Cartledge, Warden Perry CI,)	
)	
Respondent.)	
)	

Paul Leslie Cox (“Petitioner”), a self-represented state prisoner incarcerated at Perry Correctional Institution, filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241. Under the provisions of 28 U.S.C. §636(b) and Local Civil Rule 73.02(B)(2) DSC, the undersigned is authorized to review such petitions and submit findings and recommendations to the District Judge. For the reasons that follow, the undersigned recommends the District Judge dismiss the petition in this case without prejudice and without issuance and service of process.

Under established local procedure in this judicial district, a careful review has been made of this *pro se* petition pursuant to the Rules Governing Section 2254 Proceedings for the United States District Court, the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (“AEDPA”), Pub. L. No. 104-132, 110 Stat. 1214, and other habeas corpus statutes. The review has been conducted in light of the following precedents: *Denton v. Hernandez*, 504 U.S. 25 (1992); *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 324–25 (1989); *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519 (1972); *Nasim v. Warden, Md. House of Corr.*, 64 F.3d 951 (4th Cir. 1995); *Todd v. Baskerville*, 712 F.2d 70 (4th Cir. 1983).

This Court is required to liberally construe *pro se* documents. *Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97 (1976). Such *pro se* documents are held to a less stringent standard than those drafted by attorneys, *Gordon v. Leeke*, 574 F.2d 1147, 1151 (4th Cir. 1978), and a federal district court is

charged with liberally construing a petition filed by a *pro se* litigant to allow the development of a potentially meritorious case. *Erickson v Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89 (2007); *Hughes v. Rowe*, 449 U.S. 5, 9 (1980). Even under this less stringent standard, however, this *pro se* petition is subject to summary dismissal. The requirement of liberal construction does not mean that the court can ignore a clear failure in the pleading to allege facts which set forth a claim currently cognizable in a federal district court. *Weller v. Dep't of Soc. Serv.*, 901 F.2d 387 (4th Cir. 1990).

Discussion

Petitioner was convicted of kidnapping on April 16, 1987, in the Spartanburg County Court of General Sessions. Petition, pp. 2–3. Petitioner, who alleges a claim of “double jeopardy,” states that he entered a guilty plea to the kidnapping charge and was sentenced to imprisonment for “10 years to life.” *Id.* at 2, 8. Petitioner alleges that appeared before the sentencing judge a second time and denied committing the kidnapping offense but was sentenced “a second time to [] 10 years to life.” *Id.* at 8.

As an initial matter, Petitioner submitted the instant claims on a standard petition used by prisoners seeking relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2241. While a § 2241 petition is the proper method to challenge the computation or execution of a federal sentence, a motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 is the appropriate method to challenge the validity of a state court conviction and sentence.¹ *See In*

¹Circuit courts are split on whether 28 U.S.C. § 2241 or 28 U.S.C. § 2254 is the proper statute under which a state inmate should proceed when challenging the execution of a state sentence. The majority view is that § 2254 is the exclusive vehicle for habeas corpus relief by a state prisoner in custody pursuant to a state court judgment, even when the petitioner is not challenging his underlying conviction. *See White v. Lambert*, 370 F.3d 1002, 1005 (9th Cir.2004), overruled on other grounds by *Hayward v. Marshall*, 603 F.3d 546, 553 (9th Cir.2010). The Fourth Circuit noted the split of authority in *Gregory v. Coleman*, No. 06–6646, 2007 WL 570522 (4th Cir. Feb. 20, 2007), but does not appear to have taken a definitive stance to date.

re Vial, 115 F.3d 1192, 1194 (4th Cir. 1997) (“individuals convicted of crimes in state courts seek federal habeas corpus relief through 28 U.S.C. § 2254”). It has been specifically held that prisoners who are in custody under a state court judgment may not resort to § 2241 in an attempt to circumvent the procedural requirements of § 2254, such as the statute of limitations and the restrictions on second or successive petitions, even where the underlying validity of the state court conviction was not expressly at issue. *See, e.g., Rittenberry v. Morgan*, 468 F.3d 331, 336 n.3, 337–38 (6th Cir. 2006); *Thomas v Crosby*, 371 F.3d 782, 787 (11th Cir. 2004). Thus, the claims presented in the present petition are analyzed under § 2254.

The instant petition is the seventh habeas action filed by Petitioner with respect to his Spartanburg County kidnapping conviction. At least two of Petitioner’s prior habeas petitions challenging the 1987 kidnapping conviction have been dismissed with prejudice.² *See Cox v. McCabe*, C/A No. 3:11-03256-TMC (D.S.C. Jan. 24, 2012)(dismissed with prejudice); *Cox v. Warden Lieber Corr. Inst.*, C/A No. 3:10-03239-HFF (D.S.C. April 11, 2011)(dismissed with prejudice as filed beyond the one-year statute of limitations). Under the AEDPA, “an individual may not file a second or successive § 2254 petition for a writ of habeas corpus or § 2255 motion to vacate sentence without first receiving permission to do so from the appropriate circuit court of appeals.” *In re Vial*, 115 F.3d at 1194; *see also* 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b).

In order for this Court to consider a second or successive § 2254 petition, Petitioner must obtain a Pre-Filing Authorization from the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. *See Gonzalez v. Crosby*, 545 U.S. 524, 530 (2005)(“[B]efore the district court may accept a

²The Court may take judicial notice of proceedings held before it in a prior suit with the same parties. *Mann v. Peoples First Nat. Bank & Trust Co.*, 209 F.2d 570, 572 (4th Cir. 1954); *see also Colonial Penn Ins. Co. v. Coil*, 887 F.2d 1236, 1239 (4th Cir. 1989).

successive petition for filing, the court of appeals must determine that it presents a claim not previously raised that is sufficient to meet § 2244(b)(2)'s new-rule or actual-innocence provisions."); *see also In re: Williams*, 330 F.3d 277 (4th Cir. 2003). Petitioner can obtain the necessary forms from the Clerk's Office of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. Because Petitioner did not obtain authorization from the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals to file the within petition in the district court, this Court does not have jurisdiction to consider it.

Recommendation

Accordingly, it is recommended that the petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the above-captioned case be dismissed *without prejudice*. Petitioner's attention is directed to the important notice on the next page.

IT IS SO RECOMMENDED.

March 1, 2013
Columbia, South Carolina



Joseph R. McCrorey
United States Magistrate Judge

Notice of Right to File Objections to Report and Recommendation

The parties are advised that they may file specific written objections to this Report and Recommendation with the District Judge. Objections must specifically identify the portions of the Report and Recommendation to which objections are made and the basis for such objections. “[I]n the absence of a timely filed objection, a district court need not conduct a de novo review, but instead must ‘only satisfy itself that there is no clear error on the face of the record in order to accept the recommendation.’” *Diamond v. Colonial Life & Acc. Ins. Co.*, 416 F.3d 310 (4th Cir. 2005) (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 72 advisory committee’s note).

Specific written objections must be filed within fourteen (14) days of the date of service of this Report and Recommendation. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b); *see* Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(a), (d). Filing by mail pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 5 may be accomplished by mailing objections to:

Larry W. Propes, Clerk
United States District Court
901 Richland Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Failure to timely file specific written objections to this Report and Recommendation will result in waiver of the right to appeal from a judgment of the District Court based upon such Recommendation. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140 (1985); *Wright v. Collins*, 766 F.2d 841 (4th Cir. 1985); *United States v. Schronce*, 727 F.2d 91 (4th Cir. 1984).